SPEECH BY JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Evacuation of Fort Moultrie.

The Action of Major A derson Criticized.

THE BATTERNESS OF DEFEATED TRAITORS.

INSULTS TO THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. SCOTT.

The Attack on the Star of the West. SENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1861.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Gurley.

After the reading of the journal,

Mr. SEWARD (Rep., N. Y.) presented a memorial
of the citizens of New York City, praying for the eloption of wise, just, and conitable measures for the preservation of the Union. Laid on the table for the

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented a memorial of the Synod of the Presbyteram Church, now holding at Allegheny City, Penn., asking Congress that provisions he made for the express acknowledgment of the being and authority of a God; secondly, for the acknowledgment of the authority of God and Christ; third, for the recognition of the brin obligation to obey God's law; fourth, that the principles of God's law are clearly adverse to Slavery. Referred to the Judickery Committee.

the research adverse to Slavery. Reserved to the Juliciary Committee.

Mr. RIOE (Dem., Miss.) presented a position prayag for the spestponement of the Pacific Radroad bill on be ground that it is injudicious to increase the public bebt. Tabled for the present.

Mr. KENNEDY (S. Am., Md.) presented a memorial from twelve thousand citizens of Baltimore praying or means to restore peace and harmony. Tabled for the present.

the present.

Mr. HALE Rep., N. H.) presented the credentials of the colleague, Daniel Clark, as Senator for six years of the fourth of March next. Received and read.

Mr. BIGLER (Dem., Pa.) presented a memorial of citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the pensioning of the sarvivors, and of the children and widows of solitors of the war of 1812.

Also a memorial of citizens of New-Jersey, praying or the adoption of measures for the States calling a Convention to amend the Constitution. Tabled for the present.

Also a memorial of citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the adoption of the resolution of the Senator from Kentacky, proposing amendments to the Constitution.

Tabled for the present.

Mr. Shiddell (bem., La.) called up his resolution of yest-riday, relative to the appointment by the President of a Secretary of War.

Mr. Shiddell said, there has been a gross violation. The President of the United States has not acted right in appending an officer to held effice only twelve or fostion days, without the facts being made known to the Senate, and without its being submitted to their approbation. The power was only intended to be exercised when the Senate was not in region.

Mr. BiGLER said a great many difficulties surrounded this case.

a Sensitive the main of the control for purposes of domestic tranquillity, but the Constitution never contemplated the using of that army against
a State. A State, exercising the severeign function of
secession, is beyond the reach of the Government, unless we woo her back with words of peace and fraternity. One policy, or the other, one opiniso or the
other, one application or the other, he should have
brought forward, and to-day our country, would have
stood better than it does. And what is this
present message. Does it benefit the case;
Is there any solution offered here? We are
not informed as to the propositions offered by South
Carolina, or how they terminated. We are left drifting and lost, without a chart or a guide. There is in
our resent history an event which might have suggested a policy to be pursued. When a foreign govermaont, having no citizenship in the United States,
declaring war against it and making was upon itwhen the inhabitants of a territory, in open rebellion
and disgraced by institutions offensive to the common
law of every State—when they held this attitude of
rebellion—when we had the power to use the troops
of the Government—we first sent Commissioners of
Peace to woo them back to duty. But when South
Carolina a sovereign State, resumes the grant she has
delegated to the General Government—when South
Carolina atands in an attinde which threatens, within
a short period, to involve the country in civil war,
unless the policy of the Federal Government is
changed, no suggestion is made to us. This Government night send Commissioners there. No suggestion is made; that we should be better informed,
or that we schould have any policy of peace bere.
But we are told that the Army and Navy of the United

ments of troops still further to complicate this question and horribly to precipitate us upon the issue of civil war. Hurried on by this Government, reposing on the consent of the governed—this Government, strong in the affections of the people—this Government is now consent of the governed—this Government, strong in the affections of the people—this Government is now furtively sending troops to occupy positions, lest a mob should acize them. When was it that the authorities had not the power to quell a mob? But now we find that, under cover of night, troops are detached from one position to evenpy another. Fort Washington, standing in lovely granden, overlooking the Potomee River, while the sakes of the Eather of his Country, reposing near by, to prevent an armod chip coming up to attack this civy—Fort Washington is garrisoned by marines sent secretly from the laureacks at Washington. Fort McHenry, rendered sacred by our national song, is garrisoned by a detachment of nearline sent from this place under cover of night. Sensions, the responsibility is thrown at the along of Congress. Let us take it. It is ours, in this last bour, to seize the gillure of our country, and to aphold them or be crushed in the fall. Then, my falends, what is our day? Are we to go on drifting into war? Are we to stand idly by and allow an efficer of the array to make war? Are we to allow a General of the army to make war? Are we to allow a President to make war? No, Sir. Our farhem gave that power to Gengress, and to Congress alone. And to Congress, even, it gave no power to make war one State. When, then, we see, and the whole country sees that we are drifting into a war between the United States and a single State, does it become the Senate to sit littless by, and discuss abstract questions of right, and read patch-work opinions of men long since gone from the earth? Are we not bound to

tween the United States and a single State, does it become the Senate to sit littless by, and discuss abstract questions of right, and read patch-work opinions of monling since some from the earth? Are we not bound to meet events, as they come, and manfally and patriotically to struggle with difficulties that now bear down upon us? But in the Message we are told that this District is in danger. In danger of what? From whom comes the danger! I is there a man here to-day who dreads alast the deliberations of this body are to be interrupted by an armed force? It there a man here who would not prefer to full, in the dignity of his station, as the representative of a great and peaceful country, rather than to be protected by an armed hand? And yet the russor is—and russors seem to be so true that we believe them first—that two compenies of artillery are to be quartered in this city to preserve peace. Are we invaded? Is there insurrection? Are there two Senators here who would not go forth to put down any resistance that shows itself in this District against the Government of the United States? We, who claim that our rights are reserved to the States—we seek for my force and for no advantage which have and the Government do not give us. We have never appealed to war. We have never asked for the army and the navy to maintain our rights. On the soil of Mississippi not the foot of a soldier has been impressed since 1819, when, flying from the yellow fever, they sought refuge within the limits of our State. On the soil of Mississippi there breathes not a man who sake for any other protection than that which

the case, if the garrison at Charleston had been withdrawn. The forts would have stood there, not dismantied, but under the hands of an orderly sorgeant.
Commissioners would have come to treat on all quostions with the Federal Government, and these forts
would have remained to snewer the purpose for which
they were built, as defenses for South Carolina as
an independent State. Then she might have held
to as such relations as Rhoda Island did to
the dissolved States of the Confoderation. Those
forts would have stood there, and if the came feeling
which once existed among the people of the States subristed still, and those forts were attacked, the brave
men of every State would have rushed to their rescue,
and imperiled their lives in the defense of a State identified with our early history, and still associated with
our bent recollections. The first act of those men
would have been to appeal to every generous motive of
this people, met to reconsider how they could live
together. There could have been no coercion, and no
question of property which that State would not have
been ready to meet. Whatever the question presented,
it would have relieved this Government from the
charge of maintaining a force there, and thrown it upon
the State if she resolved to be independent. Thus
do we see no evil could have resulted. We have
yet to learn what evil the opposite policy may bring.
Mr. Davis here paid a high tribute to Mr. Calhom,
speaking of him as the wiset man he ever knew. I
may that, without relying upon telegraphic dispatches,

tion is made; that we should be better informed, or that we should have any policy of peace here. But we are told that the Army and Navy of the United States are in the power of the President. Then, my friends, shall we stand still and allow events to drift

Incode, that we stand still and allow events to drift us on fatally? Are we to do nothing to restore peace? Shall we not, in addition to the propositions! I have already node, withdraw the forces which complicate the question, and send Commissioners there in order that we may learn what the community desires—what this community will do to put the two

that we may learn what the community desires—what this community will do to put the two nations on friendly relations. I will not weary the Sen-ate by going over the argument of coercion which my friend from Ohio (Mr. Pugh) has so exhaust-ed. But let me say that, among all the painful reflections which crowd upon me by day and by night, none have weighed more heavily than the recol-lection that our separation distincts the ties which

night, none have weighed more nearly than the recollection that our separation disnaites the ties which bind us to the Northern people, with whom we are glad to recognize the Senator. Now let us return one moment to consider what would have been the state of the case, if the garrison at Charleston had been withdrawn. The forts would have stood there, not disnantied, but under the hands of an orderly surpresent.

the Cop silvation gives, or than our own strong arms, and he brave hearts of her sons, can yield. Then, see store, we are rapidly drifting into a position in his is to become a Government of the Army and Navy—in which the authority of the United States is to be maintained, not by law, and not by constitutional agreements between States, but by physical force. And will you stand still and see this policy confirmed i Will you fold your hands, the degenerate descendants of those men who proclaimed the eternal fact that government rests on the consent of the governed, and that the people have a right to modify and change the policy of the Government, when it ceases to answer the ends for which it was established, and permit that Government, imperceptibly, to drift from the moorings where it was originwese eviablished, and permit that Government, imperceptibly, to drift from the moorings where it was originally mechored, and become a military despotion? I
was well said by the Senator from New-York (Mr.
Seward), that this Government could not be maintained
by force—that a Government to flow was a despotion.
It was a great truth, come from what quarter it may.
Such was not the Government instituted by our fathera,
and against it, so long as I live, with heart and with
band, I will rebel. This brings me to a pussage in the
message, when it says: "I have not power to make
war en any State; but the right to use the military
force of the Government, on the defensive, against any
assult on the property of the Federal Government, is,
elear and underiable." Isis to? Whose does he get
it? Our fathers were so calons of a standing amy
that they scarcely would permit any organization at
all. Where did be get the undenable power to use
the forces of the United States in the manner
he proposes? Mr. Davis then referred to the
conduct of Washington in the insurrection in Pennaylvania, and chimed that Washington used the militiar
of the adjoining States, and this was done at the request of force, british and the washington
the Dread and the washington with the Constitution? Are we to
have drumbead Courts substituted for those which the
Constitution provides? Are we to have a sergeant
step over the land instead of the civil ungistrate?
Not so, thought the elder Adams. And, in passing, I
will pay to him the tribute that he deserves, more
than any other man in the history of this dovernment, the credit for the military principles which
prevailed in his Administration. President Adams
reverted through long pages of history, back
to the empire of Rome, and he drew
from that foundation the very articles of war
which exist to-day in this Government. He said he
selected them because they had borne two mainess to
the pinnace of glory. Then, Senators, we are brought
to confronted by an entire the military principles which
har

inationable rights, for the purpose of transmitting the Constitution to posterity as a condition by which they could only gain these rights by force? If so, then the blood of the Revolution was spent in vain, and no great principle was established, for force was in application before the Revolution was fought. I pass from this question to ask why is the right denied! Because we have brought this conflict between two sections, in which one is struggling for domination, and the other for existence. It claims you shall not go, and you shall not remain with your rights; you shall remain as hewers of wood and drawers of water for us. If that is to be made the issue, and we are to be held to that position by force, we accept the wager of battle, and

is to be made the issue, and we are to be held to that position by force, we accept the wager of battle, and Mississippl, in her brief history, claims to have shown at Penencola and at Orleans something of the spirit of the freemen who achieved our independence; and it has also been my satisfaction to know that the present generation have not derogated from the history of those who went before them. On many a bloody field, both in foreign and Indian wars, has ascended many a proad spirit of Mississippi, now enshined in glory, and looking down upon us to see if we vindicate the glory of our State, and so to see if our hearts beat true. If this right were admitted, we should have fewer calls to exercise it than we do. There would be less If this right were admitted, we should have fewer calle to exercise it than we do. There would be less danger from the dominant section. There would be less tendency to use this power to injure others. Why is the right denied? It is a metaphysical question at the best. But we come to the fact that States have gone ont, and what is the use of arguing the right? The only question that remains is, first, have you the right to coerce them back? and, secondly, have you the power? My friend from Louisiana (Mr. Benjamin) referred to the disastrous scenes which might be imagined by the invasion of the South, but he did not offer the other side of the picture. An army with min) referred to the disastrous scenes which might be imagined by the invasion of the South, but he did not offer the other side of the picture. An army with hanners would do but little harm in marching through a country covered with plantations. They would find but little subsistence, and sparser estilements. How stands it on the other side? Populous cities and towns. There the torch and the sword would do its work with dreadful haves. Starving millions would weep over the cupidity of those who had presented them with the sad result. We do not devire these things. Seek not to disturb your prosperity. We have rejoiced in your prosperity. We have need your ships for the purposes of transportation and communication. We have gloried in the extension of American commerce, and in every achievement, when you have carried our flag, and if we must leave you, we can leave you still with good will. We prefer your prosperity should continue. If we must part, we can put our relations on that basis which will give you the advantage of a flavored trade with us, and still make it mutually beneficial to each other. But if yor will not, then it is an issue from which we will not shrink, for, between oppression and freedom, between right and power, we will invoke the God of Battles and meet our fate, whatever it be. Mr. Pavis referred to Mr. Johnson's speech ngain, contending that the authorities he quoted were, many of them, in favor of the right of secasion. But the question which now presents itself to the country, is what shall we do with events, as they stand? Shall we allow this sceparation to be total? Shall we render it peaceful? or, shall we have it partial, and will they give each State military power, and revenue power, and still preserve a common agency, yet not

we eith have information enough to notify a what we are on the vera of cird war. We are in the properties of the propert

juit diction over the whole Territory.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Her seccession movement, in my judgment, is nothing, [Laughter.] It is nothing but insurrection. But not only South Carolina, where they have pretenses that secession is justifiable, which really amount to nothing, but Georgis and Alabama were teld that the public property could be seized without secession. Yet the Senator from Mississippi says that the best way to avoid civil war is to withdraw the forces, and that the flag under which he has so often marched should be taken down, and the palmetto flag run up in its place. The question is, Cam constitutional liberty be maintained—has this Government any power to protect itself? In constitutional liberty be maintained—has this Government any power to protect itself? In other words, have we a Government at all? The people of Illinois believe we have a Government, and that the Government has power to maintain itself—not by making a civil war—not by inaugurating a civil war—not not manufactured to execute the laws of the Federal Government. They who councence the war on the Federal Government inaugurate the war. When did we ever talk of coereing a State? The Senator from Mississippi refers to the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, where it was argued that the Federal Government could not coerce a State. I agree with Government could not coerce a State. I agree with him there. Under the old Confederation the Govern-

ment acted on the States.

Mr. GREEN replied: A State had a right in the Territories because the Territories belonged to all the States. A State had no right to go to a Territory, but a citizen had. I want to know whether all the citizens have equal rights to enjoy their property under the protection of law?

zens have equal rights to enjoy their property under the protection of law?

Mr. TRUMBULL.—I deny that any State has a right in the Territories, any more than a country has. For instance, Missouri and St. Louis are equal there.

The debate that here ensued called up the Missouri

Compromise.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that the Missouri Compromise did not establish Slavery south of 36° 30′, but prohibited it north of it. Mr. MASON—The non-execution of the law in the non-Slaveholding States shows the law to be a subject

Mr. GREEN here got the floor for next Monday.
Mr. MASON (Dem., Va.) moved to postpone the subject until Saturday. Agreed to.
Mr. SAULSBURY called for the vote on Mr. Slidell's resolution:

ABSENT-Mesars, Bayard, Brewn, Chesnut, Douglas, Du see Gwin, Hamilin, Hammond, Harlan, Johnson, (Ark.,) Mason

kee, Gwin, Hamillo, Hamimond, Harlan, Johnson, (Ark.,) Masen, Pearce, Themson, and Tocombs—14.

14. VEAS—Messus. Fessensen, Collamer, Foote, Foster, Diron, Ten Epek, Bigler, Fitch, Bright, Rice, Kennedy, Hauter, Ching-man, Brung, Iverson, Clay, Fitzpatrick, Davis, Mallory, Yelee, Silidall, Recipantin, Hemphill, Wighall, Sebastian, Powell Crit-tenden, Johnson, Nickolson, Green, Polk, Lathan, Beker, Lane,

tenden, Johnson, Nicholson, Green, Polk, Lathau, Beker, Lane, Pugh.—25. NAYS—Mesers. Anthony, Bingham, Cameron, Chaudler, Clark, Deolinie, Orimes, Hall, King, Sanishury, Seward, Sim-mens, Sunner, Trumbull Wede, Wikinson, Wilson—17. Mr. BENJAMIN (Dem., La.) moved that the Sen-ate adjourn, and at a quarter past 4 p. m. the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock. Prayer by the Chaplain. The journal was then read.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Postmaster-General, recommending a reduce

fion of the present existing mail contracts. Laid on

Mr. BOTELER (Dem., Va.) received the manimons

tion of the present existing mail contracts. Laid on the table.

Mr. BOTELER (Dem., Va.) received the maninous consent of the House to make a personal explanation. He said his attention had been arrested by a paragraph in a paper published in the District, in which he is represented as stating that the motion which he had submitted a few days after the opening of the season, calling for a Commistice of one from each State in the Union to take into consideration the perilons condition of the country, was submitted by him at the instance of the Republican party. Now, he did not choose to have any such mistererestention go abroad uncontractive of with reference to his 2500 on the matter referred to He did not choose that it should go forth to the public, but more especially to the people who had entrusted him with the care of their interests and honor in this Houre, that he had acted at the instance of members of the Republican party. His political cureer was dear to him and he was not willing, humble as he was, that that career should be tainted, either directly or indirectly, by any insimuations of this kind. He had made that motion entirely on his own individual responsibility as a member from the Commonweath of Virginia. He had made it after consultation with gentlemen belonging to the Southern Opposition, the party to which he had the honor to belong. He cond that several other gentlemen had similar propositions to submit to the House at that time. The gentleman from North Carolina, a distinguished member from Tennersee, and Mr. John Cochrane had prepared similar propositions. He conferred with these gentlemen and they had concurred with him in the propriety of offering that resolution. He claimed the privilege of making that motion bocames he came from the very district—Harper's Ferry—which had smiftered most at the hands of those who belonged to the Anti-Slavery aggressive party in the North. He had submitted the motion with the especial purpose of offering to gentlemen on the other side an opportunity to d

Mr. MAYNARD (S. Am., Tenn.) asked leave to

Mr. MAYNARD (S. Am., Tenn.) asked leave to offer a resolution directing the select Committee to consider the President's Special Message to report on that part with reference to submitting the questions which are now threatening the dissolution of the Government, and that the Committee report thereon at an early day, by bill or joint resolution.

Mr. JONES (Dem., Ga.) objected to its introduction.

Mr. MORRIS (Rep., Pa.) presented a memorial of citizens of Philodelphia, signed without distinction of party, suggesting a National Convention in that city on the 22d of February, with a view to adjust the present difficulties, and moved it be printed.

Mr. BRANCH (Dem., N. C.) objected, only for the reason that it was not customary for Congress to print papers emanating from private parties.

Mr. JONES also objected to printing. Gentlemen said a good deal about their constitutional obligation.

Mr. MORRIS knew of no party objecting to do what was just on that subject, but there was a difference of opinion as to what were constitutional rights.

Mr. HOUSTON (Dem., Ala.) said that the printing of the memorial could do no harm. If a Convention of the States cannot be called to apply the remedy for the difficulties of the country, they may at least secure a penceful separation of the Union.

Mr. COX (Dem., O.) remarked that the memorial was signed by gentlemen of all parties, and proposed a National Convention, to meet at Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed and the Constitution framed.

Mr. MORRIS withdrew his motion to print.

a National Collection, to here we as proclaimed where the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed and the Constitution framed.

Mr. MORRIS withdrew his motion to print.

The memorial lies on the table.

Mr. SICKLES (Dem., N. Y.) presented the resolutions of the Common Council of New-York, expressive of sympathy with the grievances of the South, and approving of Major Anderson's conduct, and of the determination of the President to execute the laws, &c. On motion of Mr. Sickles they were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, viz., District of Columbia business.

The bill for the construction of a railway through Washington was taken up.

Mr. DEJARNETTE (Dem., Va.) commenced a speech on national politics, and read the secession ordinance of South Carolins.

speech on national pointes, and read the secessial order mance of South Carolina.

Mr. CARTER (Rep., N. Y.) raised a point of order on the ground that District of Columbia business was specially assigned for to-day.

Mr. DEJARNETTE would convince the gentleman

Mr. DEJARNETTE would convince the gentleman that his remarks were pertinent. This bill proposes not only to construct a railroad in the District of Co-lumbia but in Virgmia, hence the question of State Sovereignty arises. Eighteen Northern States deny the existence of the right to secede, while the other fifteen hold to the contrary doctrine.

Mr. STOKES (S. Am., Tenn.) inquired whether Mr.

Dejarnette made the statement that Tennessee holds to the right of secession.

Mr. DEJARNETTE replied that he never pre-

amed it.

Mr. STOKES-You said the fifteen Southern States.

Mr. DEJARNETTE wished to ark Mr. Stokes a

Mr. GROW (Rep., Pa.) objected. If this course was

Mr. GROW (Rep., Pa.) objected. If this course was permitted, no District business would be done.

The SPEAKER pro tem. (John Cochrane, Dom., N. Y.) decided Mr. Dejarnette out of order.

Mr. DEJARNETTE said it was apparent that Southern representatives were subjected to the cruel operation of the gag law.

Mr. STOKES said he had no disposition to prevent Mr. Dejarnette from making a speech, but had only desired to put Tennessee where he believed she stands.

Mr. DEJARNETTE—Then I say fourteen Southern States hold to the right to seeede. On the solution of this question may depend the future peace of the country.

Mr. GROW raised another point of order.
Mr. COX (Dem., Ohio) suggested that Mr. Dejarnette have leave to print the remainder of his remarks.
Mr. GROW had no objection to all gentlemen print-

Mr. SMITH (Dem., Va.) objected.
Mr. SMITH (Dem., Va.) objected.
The House resumed the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill, and it was finally recognitived.

Adjourned.

ARRIVALS,-The Hon. H. S. Hallett, Benjamin P. beeney, and S. G. Ward of Boston; W. L. Yesger f North Carolina, D. Mixer of Charleston, S. C., and N. P. Pendegrast of New-York, are all at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge Aldis and lady of Vermont, J. W. Brigham of New-York, Dr. W. S. Cornick, U. S. A., from Key West, Fla.; L. L. Somers, U. S. A., and E. S. Platt of Ohio, are all at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Hon. Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, E. W. Tracey of Lansingburgh, Va., S. D. Glenn of Washngton, L. Lawrence of Utica, and T. A. Tomlinson of

Yew-York, are at the Astor House. Capt. Mann and Lewis Sadler and lady of Philadelhin are at the St. Denis Hotel.

THE CALEDONIAN CLUB.-The fourth annual ball of the New-York Caledonian Club was given last night at the City Assembly Rooms, and was largely attended. The mombers of the Club, numbering over a hundred, were present in the full Scottish costume, adding greatly to the brilliancy of the scene. Dancing was commenced at an early hour, and continued with but slight intermission, until near daybreak. A fine hand was in attendance, and during the evening

brought vividly to the a ... embrance of all present the days of Anid Lang Syne by performing a great

variety of Scotch airs.

SECOND WARD &. MAN REPUBLICANS.-The Reonblican German Club of the Second Ward met at No. 6 Spruce street, and elected the following officers for the year 1861: For President, B. Bruck; for Secretary, L. Wayend. Delegates to the German Central Committee, Jas. Wayend, Alex. Yellard, Louis Wayend.

MOZART DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COM-

Last night the newly-elected Democratic General Committee of the Mozart faction met at Mozart Hall, for the purpose of organization. The members are apportioned among the Wards according to the number apportioned smong the Wards according to the number of Election Districts in each Ward—one member from each district—so that the Committee comprises two hundred and eight members. At the appointed hour of meeting the Committee was chief to order, and Geo. C. Genet appointed temporary Chairman. The credentials of the members were then examined, and found correct, and, as there were no contested seats, the Chairman announced that the next business in order would be the election of officers for the ensuing year. The result on the first ballot was as follows: President—John Cochrane, Seventeenth Ward. Vice-President—Geo. C. Genet, Fifteenth Ward. Secretaries—Edward Timpson, Twenty-second Ward; Patrick Daly, Eleventh Ward. Treasure—James Lynch, Fourteenth Ward. Sergeant-at-Arms—John W. Crump.

On motion, a Committee consisting of Mesars. Me-Knight, Kowland, Robbins, Harris, and Brady were appointed to wait upon Mr. Cochrane and inform him of bis election.

appointed to wait upon Mr. Cochrane and morm and of his election. His Excellency Mayor Wood stated that he had in His Excellency Mayor Wood stated that he had in his possession some correst of the which had passed between some members of the Committee and John Cochrane, and that the latter had assured the gentlemen that if elected as President he would be most happy to serve. The countenances of some of the members became rather clougated, as the cat was thus insadvertantly let out of the bag, and it was seen that the whole affair had been settled in caucas. Nevertheless the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. After the transaction of some other unimportant business the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

The names of the persons composing the new Committee are as follows:

The names of the persons composing the new Committee are as follows:

First Ward-Edward Hogan, John Caffahan, James Fitzserald, James Gavanah, John Wood

Scond Ward-B. Soll Williams, Alve H. Lockwood.

Tard Ward-Benjamin Ray, Edward B. Heath, Patrick Kernin, John M. Munne.

Everth Ward-John Baulch, Thomas White, Wm. Cheav, Eventh Ward-John Baulch, Thomas White, Wm. Cheav, Eventh Ward-John Baulch, Thomas White, Wm. Cheav, Eventh Ward-John Baulch, Thomas White, Jones B. Hall, Michael Madigan, Aloxander Mctiarren, Mortimer Sullvan, Richard Barry, Edward Rowe, William Carroll, W. H. Cook, Patrick Garghty, Charles Hogan, Hugh Downey, Thomas Kertfgan.

Seventh Ward-Jenes Ennis, John Galvin, George Conner, Michael Howan, Daniel Hughes, Andrew Sheehan, Michael Moosey, Patrick Mchamara, John O'Btien, Henry Roach, Edward Borgan.

Fighth Ward-R. L. Linn, B. Wood, Edwin Walnwright, Michael Congina, John Parcell, Robert Read, Harris Bogert, John McCool, Geo. Ronach, John Lindsy, Wim. Murphy, Jas. Redmand.

Night Ward-H. R. Blauvelt, Thos. Lawrence, Daniel Yong,

Michael Corgins, John Purcell, Robert Reed, Harris Rogert, John McCool, Geo. Ronach, John Lindssy, Wim Mcryby, Jak. Redmond.

Nieth Word.—H. R. Blanvelt, Thos. Lawrence, Daniel Young, Wim. Kane. A. J. McCullough, W. H. Gray, W. J. Van Arsdale, Wim. Kane. A. J. McCullough, W. H. Gray, W. J. Van Arsdale, Henry Rogers, Thos. Boyan, Matthew Fullain, John G. Harriand, spanias Flynn.

Tests Ward.—James Dunning, Asa H. Bogart, Phillip Miles, W. S. Troop, S. E. Nolan, Chase Francis.

Elessath Ward.—Ison Dunning, Asa H. Bogart, Phillip Miles, W. S. Troop, S. E. Nolan, Chase Francis.

Catton, Joseph Betkeheim, Wim. Gaze, Charles T. Leviness, J. Catton, Joseph Betkeheim, Wim. Gaze, Charles T. Leviness, Patrick Dally, James Marshall Lawred Coatello.

Teetits Word.—Thad. P. Mott, Thomas Flitzgerald, Richard N. Dowling, Wim. Henry, John Hart Courad Swachkamer.

Thete with Word.—Thomas H. Ferris, James W. Grosman, Charles G. Shater, Adolphus Markeistes, Cornellus Wood, Thomas Lereit, Henry Lewis, John Murphy.

Fowteenth Word.—Edward S. Maioy, Thomas Cassin, Michael Bouk, Patrick H. Besst, James Cambell, James McAlarney, Henry Mauron, Wim. McCauley, James Lynch, John Bush.

Fiftzenth Word.—Edward S. Maioy, Thomas Cassin, Michael Bouk, Patrick H. Besst, James Cambell, James McAlarney, Henry Mauron, Wim. McCauley, James Lynch, John Bush.

Fiftzenth Word.—E. J. Hamilton, John P. Gww, Morgan L. Harris, Geonge C. Genet, John Tolan, L. M. Van Wart, E. J. Gruet, Wim. Leonard, John Smith Edward Bouton.

Sixteenth Word.—Sohn Cocariae, Patrick Hynch, Charles A. Mesy, Arthur Alooty, Wim. Brennan, James McClusky.

Necatomith Word.—Sohn Cocariae Michael Dalton, Thomas Bellly, Michael Halin, John E. McMenomy, James Daly, Wim. Schloss, Richard Hannah, Wim. Burk, Luke T. Cozzens, Slytester Robbins, Thomas Kane. Owen Healy, Thomas Donolog, John Harrington, Anthony Woods, Andrew Multigan, William Thomas

Eighteenth Ward.—Bewert D. Parsons, Chas. B. Correll, Thoe.

B. Voorbees, Michael Ryan, Thomas Keenan Jas. Gwees, John

ter Robbins, Thomas Kane, Oven Roby, Takey, Vidisan John Harrington, Atthony Woods, Andrew Minligan, William Thoms
Lighteenth Ward—Wearse D. Parsons, Chas. B. Cornell, Thod. B. Voorbees, Michael Ryan, Thomas Keenan Jaa. Owen, John Mackett, James Magrath, John O'Donnell, William Baird, John Ge, Lyst, Stephen O'Hars, Richard O'Brien, Walter Lawrence, Nineteenth Ward—Henry Areniarios, John McGuiva, Daniel Galugher, John Daviling, Patrick Ford, Roger Dowling, William Clare, F. I. Macdonough, Peter Rush, Francis A. Thomas, Treentieth Ward—William Bradley, P. G. Moloney, Valentine Cook, David Rowland, Łdward Connolly, William Simpson, Theoryte March William Bradley, P. G. Moloney, Valentine Cook, David Rowland, Łdward Connolly, William Simpson, Michael Barrett, W. Hill Fewler, Keyron Perkens, Leonard John McGulva, James Reynolds, Loonard Gaetman, Richard Flunigeb.

Treenty-first Ward—John Kinsley, Peter L. Jackson, John Terrell, Jeremiah Waith, George A. Buckingham, Patrich Mulvilail, M. Commerford, Hugh Brady, John McMed-Benjamin, P. Fatrichlid, Thomas Hiegins, Jeremiah Crowley, Dennis F. Root, Thomas Nolae, Henry Schotze, John McKowen, Edward Timpson Daniel Witter, Nicholas Beagrist, Edward Egbert, Michael O'Brien, John Japer, James C. Bornham.

BESETIT OF STIGETLE.-To-night Stradella and the ourth act of the Jewess will be performed at the Acudemy of Music for the benefit of Signor Stigelli. This careful and capable artist deserves a hearty recognition of his merits from the public.

ATTRIDGE—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, Mrs. Mary Jane Attridge, reliet of James G. Attridge, and 27 years. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock p. m., on Friday, from the Second street M. C. Church.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORKJan. 14.

Cleared.

Cleared.

Co.; Thos. Swan, Ramssy, Baltmore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Thos. Swan, Ramssy, Baltmore, H. B. Cromwell & Co. Ships—Henry Clay, Caulains, Liverpool, Spefford & Theston; Pecriese (Br.), Bebin, Liverpool, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Gibrattar, Dunham, Liverpool, H. D. Brookman & Co. Barks—George hay. ——, Antwerp, Nates, Porterfield & Co.; D. C. Murray, Lee, Savenush, D. C. Murray; Coriolanus, Biscentratie, Bremen, Kasanth, Wachod & Kuhn.

Brigs—Aroseite (Br.), Turo, Antigua Smith, Jones & Co.; Forrest, Ganl, Elizabethport, Metcard & Duncan, J. W. Spence, Speince, Montevideo and Bienos Ayres, J. Horton, R. Schoolary—Brothers, Nichersen, St. John and Mayanesa, H. Ursierwood; Geo. Dundas (Br.), Young, St. John, N. F., J. & Deeley.

Steemship Reanoke, Couch, Richmond, &c., maiss, and pass, to Ludiam & Hebucken. The R. reports inaving passed, Jan 9 at 3 p. m., off Cape Henry, passed the U.S. steam-frigate Birochyn, attering S. She brings to this port the 1st and 2d mates and 14 seamen belonging to the British ship Emms, wheeled at New-Inlet, N. C., Dec. 23.

Ship Henrietta, Trecardine, Providence S days, in ballest to

Ship Herrictia, Trecarder, Providence 8 days, in Master.

Ship Herald of the Morning (of Boston), Mitchell, Callac 83 days, via Hampton Bosds 2 days, guano to Barrill & Bros.

Ship Geo. Huribot, Masson, Liverpool Nov 22, mdse, and pass, to H. N. Smith & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales; carried sway main-yard, lost sails, &c.

Bark Anunda. Bennis, Hawana Dec. 28, sugar and eigens to Mores Taylor & Co. Joh. 1, lat. 28 30, long. 79 50, swe a load of dualing, with port quarter stove in. The A. was 4 days morth of flattens, with calms and light winds from S. W. and S. E.

Bark James Montgomery, Hopkins, Newcastle Oct. 31, each temsster.

master.

Brig Santiago (Brem.), Elsenbrock, Port-an-Platt Dec. 23, mahogany and hides to Gelpucke, Keutzen & Reichelf.

Brig Gen. Bailey, Nožes, St. Marks 14 days, cotton to Smallwood, Farle & Co. Anchored in the Lower Bay yesterday after-

wood, Farle & Co. Anchored in the Lower Bay yesterday sizer noon.

Brig Atlantic (Br., of Nassan, N. P.), Derritte, Nassan, N. P.,
Is days, make, to F. T. Montel & Barton.

Brig A. B. Cook (of Cherryfield), Perkins, Kilears, Cubs. Dec.

23 sugar to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Tilania (of Fastport), Folsom, Cionfuegos Dec. 12, sugar to master. Experienced beary weather:

Brig Alliance (For.), Henriques, Portimac, Fortugal, 72 days, wine, cort. &c. to L. E. Amenok & Co. Had heavy weather:

Brig Alliance (For.), Henriques, Portimac, Fortugal, 72 days, wine, cort. &c. to L. E. Amenok & Co. Had heavy weather:

Brich Mary Greenish (of Boston), Greenish, Jannet Dec. 25, broke rudder, &c.

Bohr. Mary Greenish (of Boston), Greenish, Jannet Dec. 25, spoke schr. Orlando, from Aus for Boston; Jan. 7, Chincolesque bearing N. N. W. 25 miles, saw ship Queen of the Chyper, bound north.

Schr. D. Trowbridge (of New-Haven), Lyens, Maysguez, P. E.,

Schr. Hary and Elizabeth, Reed, Newburn, N. C., S days, na-Schr. Hary and Elizabeth, Roed, Newburn, N. C., S days, na-

ul stores to master. Schr. Dwight Davidson, Ketchum, Rhappahannock, Va., 2 ds.,

Schr. Dwight Davidson, actchim, Rusppannince, vs., ovitors, Schr. Col. Laitrell, Kempton, Charleston 5 days, cotton, 46, to Jonas Smith & Co.
Schr. Commodore Kearney, Loring, Saco 3 days, heading.
Schr. Mary Stedman, Goodale, St. Mary's, Ga., 8 days, navel stones to Dolliner, Potter & Co.
Schr. Tangala, Bramball, Elizabethport, coal for Boston,
Schr. Tillion (new), New-Suffolk, in ballost.
Schr. Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Pernandino 6 days, navel stores to Delliner, Potter & Co.
Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, indee. and pass. to master.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, indee to lasse Odell. Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, indee and passat

Stemer Penguin, Williams, Frovince, ind.
SAILED—Ship J H. Ryerson, for Liverpool: barks D. Jex, and Jances Weish, for Havana. Steamblip Nashville, for Charleston, at 9:15 p. m.
Also, steamblips Huntsville and Alabems, for Savannah; Toos.
Swann, for Baltimere: bark Sparklink Ses, for Venice; shr.
War Farle, for Kingston, Jam.
Fron Quanatime—At 5:20 s. m., steemship Star of the South, for Savannah.

From Quantime—At 5:20 s. m., steemanly Star of the Scatt, for Savanuah.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.
The pocket ship Havre was this morning taken on the large bulance dock for examination. The bark Clentuages was also also on the small beliance dock, for the same purpose.

By Telegraph.

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MOBILE. Jun. 9.—The brig Mary Hamilton, Egerton from New-York, Las arrived here with loss of sails, spars, and rigging in a gale of listicers.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Arrived, ship Susen, Hinks, Lisotropol; brig Nelly, Hunt, Buenos Ayres; achooner J. Nickerson, Case, Haythm. Sailod, steemship J. Whiting, for Tortupes. Schooner Lamartine, honce for Jacksonville, is schore of schoute; the craw were saved, but the vessel in a total loss. Sahrufe; the craw were saved, but the vessel in a total loss. Sahrufe; the craw were saved, but the vessel in a total loss. Sahrufe; the craw were saved, but the vessel in a total loss. Sahrufe; the craw were saved, but the vessel in a total loss. Sahrufe; the craw were saved, but the vessel in a total loss. Sahrufe, T. R. Hamilton off.

NEW-ORLEANS Jun. 10.—Arr., bark Crarica, from Society, HAMPTON ROADS, Jun. 10.—Arr., bark Warren, of Baltimore, from Sembraco, for orders.